Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

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USHIROKU APPOINTED TO SUPREME POSTS OF ARMY AIR SET-UP

Vice-Chief of Staff Given Two Concurrent Postions Directing Military Aviation

In a shake-up of the Army aviation personnel effected to adjust it to the needs of the decisive war in the air now being fought, General Jun Ushiroku, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, was appointed concurrently Inspector-General of Military Aviation and Director-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters, the supreme air posts in the Army, it was announced by the War Ministry on Tuesday.

Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda was relieved of his posts of Inspector-General of Military Aviation and Director-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters and appointed to the Supreme War Council.

At the same time, Lieutenant-General Baron Yoshitoshi Tokugawa, an elder of military aviation, was appointed Director of the Military Air Academy.

Lieutenant-General Asasaburo Kobayashi, who was the second Chief-of-Staff of the General Defense Headquarters has been again appointed Chief-of-Staff of the General Defense Headquarters in succession to Lieutenant-General Tadao Sano, who has been transferred to a certain important post.

With an Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff and Director-General of Army Aviation Headquarters at its head, military aviation will now be strongly unified both in command and administration in the same way that the appointment of Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff as concurrently Director-General of the Navy Air Headquarters had brought the different fields of naval aviation together under a single head.

The new director of the Military Air Academy and the Chief-of-Staff of General Defense Headquarters are calculated to supplement the strengthening of the Army aviation personnel at the top stratum.

Lieutenant-General Baron Tokugawa is one of the pioneers of Japan's aviation having made material contribution to the establishment of the Army Air Force. Much of the superb quality of the Japanese Army Air Force is credited to him.

At the beginning of the Taisho Era, Lieutenant-General Tokugawa, then a Captain, operated the Maurice Farman airplane of France, opening the first page of the history of Japan's aviation.

Appointed principal of the Akeno Army Aviation School in 1931, Lieutenant-General Tokugawa participated in the China Affair as Commander of the Air Corps in China.

Much is expected of him in the training of Army airmen in his new post of Director of the Military Air Academy.

AMERICA OUT TO CONTROL WORLD'S AVIATION TRADE

Special

LISBON, March 25.—In an ambitious bid to gain control of world aviation for America, especially in the passenger and goods trade, Senator McCarran of Nevada has proposed the creation of an "All America international airline," in a comprehensive new civil aeronautics bill introduced in the Senate, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent in New York.

The Senator outlined his plan for a federal chartered private corporation with a potential working capital of more than £250,000,000 to finance the All America Line. This company will be prohibited from engaging in interstate air transport, but, according to McCarran, it will have "active partners operating throughout the United States and any one company will be prevented from owning the controlling interest in the line."

In offering this bill, McCarran said, "While the idea of such a corporation as this measure proposes may seem both novel and daring, I am convinced that it presents the soundest solution to our national problem of guaranteeing the United States its proper place in world aviation. We cannot afford to come out second best in the race for air commerce."

Mitani Is Confident Of German Defense To Smash Invaders

Domei

VICHY, March 27.—Expressing complete confidence in the impregnability of the German defense garrisons, Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, Takanobu Mitani, speaking at the dinner given today by the German Supreme Commander in France reiterated his observations of his recent inspection tour of the German defense preparations along the French Mediterranean coast of which he made together with Major-General Numata. The Ambassador asserted his absolute confidence that the German defense preparations erected within the past year are fully sufficient to repulse any anti-Axis attempts of invasion.

ENEMY BEATEN OFF IN RAIDS ON PONAPE

Nippon Garrison Forces Blast 10 Hostile Aircraft Attempting to Attack Rabaul

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE MID-PACIFIC, March 28.—A total of 24 enemy planes, consisting of 22 medium and two large machines, made a daylight raid on Ponape Island in the Caroline group on March 25. The Japanese Units stationed on the island promptly challenged them and blasted a medium enemy plane.

On the morning of March 26, 17 enemy aircraft including one large, 13 medium and three small planes again attempted to raid the island. The Japanese Units repulsed the attacking enemy planes and in an aerial combat caused a medium enemy plane to flee, spitting black smoke in its wake.

No damage was suffered by our side on both days.

Rabaul Raids Frustrated

Domei

RABAUL, March 28.—Four enemy planes were brought down and six others were heavily damaged by the Japanese Garrison Force, out of a total of 173 enemy fighter and bomber planes which attempted a daylight raid on March 25. Damage on the Japanese ground installations was slight.

On the following day again in the daytime 77 enemy fighter and bomber planes attacked the island, but were instantaneously repulsed by the Japanese Garrison there.

Foe Planes Beaten Off

Domei

RABAUL, March 28.—An enemy formation consisting of some 60 fighter planes and ship-based bombers attacked Kavieng on New Ireland on the morning of March 26, but was immediately repulsed by the Japanese Garrison Force there. Damage on our side was negligible.

Enemy Raid Fails

Domei

SHONAN, March 28.—A four-engined enemy plane attacked Simeuloee Island, southwest of Sumatra Island toward midnight of March 26. The Japanese Garrison there immediately beat it off, inflicting heavy damage on it. No damage was sustained by our side.

U.S. Raiders Bomb F.I.C.

Domei

HANOI, March 27.—Several B-25's of the United States air force in China this afternoon sneaked into northern French Indo-China from the direction of Yunnan and carried

(Continued on Page 2 Col 5)

HUGE LOSSES DEALT SOVIETS AT NIKOPOL, LOWER BUG REACHES

Red Rifle Division Is Smashed In Offensive Attempt After Several Hours

Special

BERLIN, March 27.—At Nikopol and on the lower course of the Ukrainian Bug the Soviet forces yesterday suffered heavy losses when they attempted to cross the river at different places, according to German war correspondent Colonel Ernst Von Hammer. He said that a Soviet rifle division which attacked the German bridgehead of Nikopol was smashed in several hours of struggle to such an extent that they were forced to suspend offensive action in the afternoon.

The correspondent said that the Soviets forces were observed to have brought up several new artillery detachments which began to shell the German lines early this morning. When repelling the Soviet attempt to cross the Bug north of Nikopol a German formation of engineers particularly distinguished itself, he said. By daring attacks against the Soviet forces, the Germans blew up 13 fully laden boats before the Soviet forces were able to land. The Germans were also very successful in the area between Pervomaisk and Balta though the Soviet forces threw continuous attacks against the German lines.

When several frontal attacks had been smashed, Soviet mechanized forces attempted a wide enveloping maneuver the correspondent stated. The move, however, was recognized in time and the German formations were able to defend their flanks against all surprise attacks. The Luftwaffe was particularly successful here. Several hundred German planes hit the Soviet forces in continuous waves and destroyed 25 heavy tanks and a huge number of tanks laden with troops and munitions.

In the area south of Proskurov, defensive and offensive fighting went on all day long. The correspondent said that several German fighting groups which had been temporarily encircled were relieved. South of the Pripet marshes the German forces continued their successful counter attacks. Numerous localities were taken and the German lines were considerably improved.

Shelling Reich Forces

Special

LISBON, March 27.—Anti-Axis forces are still shelling the German forces entrenched in the areas surrounding the Hotel Continental and the Hotel des Roses, which are reported as having been converted into strongholds, according to Cassino reports.

These reports also said that bayonet clashes occurred inside the city and that there was fighting with small arms in close quarter combat.

ADJOURNING FOR EASTER

U.S. Lower House Gets Invitation to Visit British Parliament

Special

LISBON, March 27.—The U.S. House of Representatives agreed today to adjourn on Thursday for the Easter vacation, according to a Washington dispatch. The recess will continue until Wednesday noon, April 12.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that the House received an official invitation of the British House of Commons to send a delegation to visit Parliament. The invitation was read into the record without comment.

Anti-Axis Move in Cassino Is a Failure, Say Yank, Canadian Soldiers' Papers

Special

ZURICH, March 27.—The American soldiers' newspaper, Stars and Stripes, and the Canadian soldiers' paper, Maple Leaf, both frankly described the anti-Axis campaign in Cassino as a "failure," a dispatch from Naples revealed.

The Stars and Stripes declared: "Despite the most determined and valorous fighting on the part of the allied infantrymen and tankmen, the Germans have been able to resist tenacicusly and today their grip on this key fortress of the Gustav line is nearly strong as ever. The Germans have not only reinforced their units, but have been able to infiltrate the allied lines and improve their positions."

Meanwhile, a London dispatch stated that the British censors have all of a sudden granted British correspondents greater leeway in reporting on the Cassino battle. It said that many British papers today which appear with the headlines "Truth About Cassino" admit that the attempt to capture Cassino has failed.

The correspondent of the News Chronicle, for instance, made the failure more palatable to the readers by declaring: "The anti-Axis troops are not too weak but that the Germans are too strong."

Foe's Use of Glider-Borne Troops In Fukawng Sector Utterly Fails

Furious Counter-Attacks by Nippon Wild Eagles and Need of Large Aerial Strength to Protect Air-Transported Units Are Causes

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 28.—The enemy's attempt to turn the war situation in Burma to his favor by dispatching glider-transported troops to the Fukawng sector has proved a failure.

Since dawn on March 11, the enemy air force has been kept busy in counter-attacking the Japanese Air Units which have been carrying out successive air raids on the enemy air-transported troops and their hurriedly constructed airfields. Moreover, the enemy has been compelled to employ large aerial strength for supplying the troops which had landed on the Fukawng area as well as for protecting the transport planes flown for this purpose. Thus, the enemy air force in the Southern Indo-Burmese border area which has so far managed to maintain its strength by virtue of the support given by overwhelmingly superior aerial strength has been remarkably weakened.

In the meantime, the American air force under the command of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, has been kept too busy in supplying the comrade troops in the Fukawng area and the Chungking forces to be employed for other purposes, with the result that the Japanese Forces were able to advance into India from the central Indo-Burmese border without suffering any resistance or obstruction by enemy airplanes.

In spite of all enemy attempts at unifying the command of the American and British forces as indicated by Stilwell's assumption of the deputy command of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, the Anglo-American war set-up has seen no improvement while the much-anticipated employment of glider-borne troops has proved a failure because of the large aerial strength necessitated for protecting the glider units.

Thus, the glider tactics used for the first time in this theater of the war has turned out to be only a boomerang to the enemy and the vain attempt of the enemy to disturb the rear of the Japanese and, if possible, to reopen the Burma Road, is about to prove utterly abortive.

British Commander Revealed

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The Headquarters of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia announced on March 27 for the first time that Major-General Charles Wingate of the British Army is directing the anti-Axis "air train" unit which is in action on the north Burmese border, according to a report from New Delhi.

LONDON DISCUSSING REMOVAL OF EDEN

Foreign Secretary Unpopular; Beaverbrook and Cranborne Mentioned as Successors

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—British newspapers continued to speculate upon whether or not Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would be removed from his post, according to dispatches received here.

The Observer said that Lord Beaverbrook, who is an intimate friend of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, should be the man to watch in connection with the eventual change of the Foreign Secretary.

Meanwhile, the Daily Mail mentioned Lord Cranborne as the possible successor to Eden. The paper declared that since Cranborne is a member of the House of Lords, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Richard K. Law would assume the post of Foreign Office spokesman in the House of Commons.

The London correspondent of the Swedish newspaper, Svenska Dagbladet, stated that the opposition to Eden has been developing in parliamentary circles, declaring that one indication of this was the appeal to Eden from the influential 1922 Committee that he sould devote all his time to the leadership of the Commons.

The correspondent also asserted that there has been some dispute between Churchill and Eden on foreign political issues especially regarding the Polish and Jugoslavian questions. He added that it was also believed that Eden's slow precautious and additionally compromising foreign policy would not suit the effective but rough political lines of the Soviets.

The correspondent furthermore stated that another theory is that the Churchill Government has found itself too deeply engaged on the side of the Polish regime in exile in London in the Polish-Soviet dispute and that Eden now "will become a scapegoat before new signals can be hoisted."

U-Boats Are Active

Domei

BERLIN, March 27.—In view of the increasing activity of German U-boats in frustrating the anti-Axis sea lanes in Asiatic waters, anti-Axis convoys in the Indian Ocean have been considerably strengthened lately, according to German military circles.

SPEECH DISAPPOINTS LONDON'S JOURNALS

Little Enthusiasm Shown Over Churchill's Address—Berlin Views Given

Special

LISBON, March 27.—London newspapers showed little enthusiasm for Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address last night, according to dispatches received here.

The average British listeners were also disappointed because they had been expecting another great call to valor on the eve of the mighty decisive events foreshadowed by Churchill's previous warning that the "hour of greatest effort is approaching," an Associated Press correspondent reported.

The correspondent added that Churchill spoke only guardedly of the "forthcoming western invasion" but in one obvious reference to the much-propagandized invasion declared: "I must warn you that to deceive and baffle the enemy, there will be many alarms, faints and dress rehearsals. When the signal is given, the anti-Axis nations will hurl themselves on the foe."

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Berlin said that Churchill's speech was considered in the Wilhelmstrasse to have been extremely weak and generally disappointing, based as it was in its essential points on illusions rather than on facts.

Berlin political circles pointed out that Churchill had carefully avoided dealing with the failures of the British foreign policy and said nothing about Poland, the Atlantic Charter, or the so-called inter-allied collaboration.

Concerning Churchill's claims as to the anti-Axis military progress in Italy and their success in fighting the German U-boat menace, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said that the situation in Italy itself is contradicting Churchill's claims while technical difficulties which had suddenly confronted the German U-boats would be overcome presently.

Berlin political circles considered as particularly illuminating the references made by Churchill to the criticisms in Britain against his Cabinet.

With regard to Churchill's remarks alleging the chaos developing in southeastern Europe, Dr. Paul Schmidt, head of the Press Section of the German Foreign Office, said that on his personal visit to Budapest he saw complete order prevailing there. He added that the same was the case in all the other southeastern European towns and Churchill would finally have to abandon his hope for the collapse of the political bloc in southeastern Europe.

In this connection Dr. Schmidt declared that the new Hungarian Government should and would take due regard to the wishes of the Hun-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

JAPANESE AIR FORCE BOMBS CHITTAGONG IN SURPRISE ATTACK

Blasts Airfield, 4 Planes; Shoots Down 6 Aircraft in Duel With 8 P-38's

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 28.—Acting in unison with the ground forces advancing rapidly toward XX, an enemy key point in the Bay of Bengal, after breaking through the Central Indo-Burma border area, a combined formation of bombers and fighters of the Imperial Japanese Air Force attacked the airfield at Chittagong last Saturday morning.

Without making counter-attacks, 30 Spitfires flying over the airfield fled in disorder when the Japanese planes made their surprise raid.

Amid a rain of enemy gunfire, the Japanese bombers repeatedly attacked the airfield and damaged one large-sized enemy plane and three small-sized machines.

On their way back, the Japanese Air Units encountered a formation of eight P-38's and engaged them in a battle over X X base. The Japanese Army Eagles shot down six enemy planes (of which three unconfirmed) and triumphantly returned to their base.

Enemy Air Force Weak

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 26.—The inherent weakness of the anti-Axis air forces operating in the Indo-Burma border area has been revealed by the successive defeats they have suffered in aerial battles against the Japanese and by the fact that they have been forced to make many changes in their fundamental strategy.

With the aim to facilitate the ground operations for the recapture of Burma, the enemy launched an air offensive which assumed a positive phase with the formation of the headquarters of the anti-Axis air forces in Southeast Asia under the command of General Richard Pearse.

The Americans concentrated their efforts mainly on guerilla operations with the aim to effect the reopening of the Burma route.

The British air force, on the other hand, was occupied mostly with the defense of India. The defeat of the British-Indian army in the Indo-Burma border area proved a bitter setback to the British air force which immediately reinforced its strength in an attempt to check the Japanese advance.

With the war situation growing increasingly serious for the anti-Axis, the Anglo-American air forces were forced to effect a change in their fundamental strategy.

Smashed by Japanese

As a result, the American large-sized B-24 heavy bomber planes and the British Wellington heavy bombers, had been shot down with ease by the Japanese, were discarded in favor of medium-sized machines, including the North-American B-25 type planes and others of the same size.

At the same time, the anti-Axis air forces cut down the number of costly daylight raids and increased the number of night attacks.

However, as the enemy's medium-sized bombers also became easy targets for the Japanese Fighter Plane Units, the anti-Axis air command in India had to effect another change in strategy.

This was effected by increasing the number of fighter planes acting

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Kienow Blown Up By Japanese Airmen In Successful Raid

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 28.—Overcoming adverse weather conditions, Imperial Japanese Army Bomber Plane Units which have been repeatedly attacking the anti-Axis advance bases, again attacked the enemy airfield at Kienow, Fukien Province, yesterday afternoon following up the vigorous onslaught on March 24. In face of severe anti-aircraft gunfire the Japanese raiders succeeded in blasting the runway before returning to their base safely.

JAPANESE PUSH ON IN ASSAM, SAYS FOE

Auchinleck States It May Be Necessary to Recall Troops In Near East

Domei

CANTON, March 28.—According to an Indian radio broadcast yesterday, General Claude Auchinleck, commander-in-chief of the British-Indian army again made a report on the war situation before the Central Assembly in which he admitted that the Japanese Forces which had entered Assam Province are continuing their advance favorably.

Auchinleck also reported that there may arise the necessity of quickly recalling the Indian forces in the Near East and the Italian front depending on the future war situation.

"We may have to recall the Indian army in the Near East depending on the future war situation," Auchinleck declared, adding "but not for the purpose of pitting them against the Japanese Forces. The operation would be merely an exchange of troops. The transfer of troops from the Italian front may also be unavoidable. At present, however, no concrete preparations have been made for such an exchange."

In conclusion, Auchinleck declared: "Grasping a good opportunity and taking full advantage of topographical conditions, the Japanese Forces which have entered Assam Province are continuing their advance."

Nippon Drive Fierce

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—The Japanese offensive operations in Indian territory have of late been intensified and vigorous annihilative battles are being fought at every point against the British-Indian army now fighting a desperate defensive battle within the Japanese encirclement ring.

Particularly, the Japanese advance aimed to cut off the supply route of the troops under Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, deputy commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, in the Fukawng Valley has been made rapidly.

According to a New Delhi dispatch received here, the headquarters of Admiral Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, in a communique issued today, admitted the fact that the pressure of the Japanese Army on Imphal has been strengthened.

Glumitch, an AP correspondent, reports that the Japanese advance in the Imphal Plains will result in cutting Stilwell's supply line since the Bengal-Assam Railway the vital supply line for the anti-Axis troops

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Swedish Journal Pays Serious Attention To Azad Hind Army's Entering Home Soil

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 27.—The Swedish paper, Dagsposten today paid serious editorial attention to the historic fact of the Indian National Army troops entering their own soil for the first time and pointed out the great possibilities possessed by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

The paper said, "The frontier between Burma and the Indian province of Assam has been crossed at several points by Japanese troops and by the Indian army of liberation which is standing under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose. The New Delhi correspondent of the Times, however, presented the consolation that this was only an invasion in the technical meaning which had no particular importance. Developments since then, however, have not confirmed this interpretation of the situation."

"The volunteer Indians abroad who form the center of the army are, according to Indian opinion, good material for elite formations of the army and their number is by no means small," the paper declared. "The terrible starvation which is prevailing in Bengal and which has been aggravated by requisitions for the Anglo-American troops, is not likely to have increased Indian sympathies for the British Empire. For more than a year there has been a revolutionary atmosphere in the whole of British India which the Government has been able to master thus far only by rather rough treatment. Of the much spoken about British recapture of Burma, there is now complete silence."

JAPANESE CRUSHING ENEMY OPERATIONS IN BURMA SECTORS

Imperial Headquarters Discloses Air-Borne Hostile Troops Encircled at Katha

Imperial Japanese Forces in widespread operations in the northern, central and southern sectors of the Indo-Burmese frontier are dealing annihilative blows to the Anglo-American-Chungking forces and the war situation is progressing favorably on our side, Imperial Headquarters announced at 5:20 p.m. on Tuesday.

The communique revealed that the Japanese Forces are now attacking two divisions of the newly-organized Chungking 1st army, which came to the Fukawng sector as well as two brigades of the Anglo-American allied forces in a sector northwest of Myitkyina.

In the central Indo-Burma border area, Imperial Forces are continuing their attacks against the main body of the 4th corps of the British-Indian Army, which was encircled in the Chin Hills and the neighborhood of the Kabau Valley, while simultaneously, the main strength of the Japanese Army is now advancing in the Imphal plain.

Following the annihilation of the main body of the Anglo-Indian 7th Division, our troops in the southern Indo-Burma border area are now counter-attacking the main strength of the 15th Corps of the British army advancing in this area. Meanwhile, the Japanese are also attacking the 81st Division of the West African army in the Kaladan Valley.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

[illegible]

"The present war situation in the Burma area follows:

"1. The Imperial Japanese Forces in the northern Burma area are now intercepting and attacking the two divisions of the newly-organized 1st Corps of the Chungking army, which entered from the Fukawng sector, and also about two brigades of the Anglo-American combined forces in a sector northwest of Myitkyina.

"Against the enemy air transported troops which descended in the neighborhood of the Katha sector, the encirclement net has now been tightened.

"2. The Imperial Japanese Forces in the central Indo-Burma border area are continuing their attacks against the main body of the 4th Corps of the British-Indian army, which was encircled in the Chin Hills and the neighborhood of the Kabau Valley, while the Japanese with their main force are advancing in the Imphal plain.

"3. After annihilating the main body of the 7th Division of the Anglo-Indian army, the Imperial Japanese Forces in the southern Indo-Burma border area are now counter-attacking the main body of the 15th Corps of the British-Indian army, which has been advancing in this area. In parallel with the attacks against the West African 81st Division in the Kaladan Valley area, the war situation is developing favorably."

Anti-Axis Smashed

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the war situation on the vast zone of Northern Burma and over the central and southern Indo-Burmese border area has been developing greatly in favor of the Imperial Japanese Forces while the death-struggling counter-offensives of the anti-Axis forces in these sectors have been smashed whenever and wherever they were carried out.

In the northern Burma area, the Japanese troops are now attacking a large force of two divisions of the newly-organized first corps of the Chungking army which advanced from the Fukawng sector, and about two brigades of the Anglo-American combined forces in a sector northwest of Myitkyina, inflicting a tremendous damage on the enemy.

Early this month, the anti-tank artillery troops of the Japanese Forces attacked an army of the Americanized Chungking troops, demolishing more than 10 enemy tanks. Again, another powerful Chungking infantry force equipped with 15 tanks was smashed in the middle of this month when it made a futile attempt to invade the northern part of Burma. In this battle,

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Press Comments

Tuesday, March 28

IMPORTANT CORNER OF ENEMY CAMP CRUMBLES

MAINICHI—One of the indications as to the fate of the impudent design of Jewry and of the Anglo-Saxons to rule the world is the present critical situation in Palestine. When at the time of the last Great War, the Jews, profiting from the victory of the Allies, built their home country in Palestine, Britain rejoiced that she had gained new territory in the name of mandatory rule and the Jews, that they had regained the Palace of Solomon, their spiritual home, after 2,000 years of wandering.

Owing, however, to the violent opposition of the Arabs whose very existence the British and Jews had ignored, their fine schemes fell through and only bloodshed and strife covered the hills of Palestine. The current war has brought no change in this situation but a major change has been wrought in the roles played by the Jews and Arabs. Before the war the British in their favoritism for the Jews merely took the view that the Arabs were terrorizing the Jews; but with war clouds hovering low over the European horizon, they found that the goodwill of the Arabs was essential to their hold over West Asia. Thus, they exercised major restrictions on the immigration of Jews into Palestine. Britain in this way incurred the enmity of the Jews. There is hardly a tale more ironical than this.

Even more ironical is the fact that the United States is fanning the Jewish discontent over British methods. In the United States Senate a resolution was brought up for "expediting the construction of a Jewish State in Palestine." The reaction created by this throughout Islam was tremendous. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, therefore, formally rejected the resolution and kowtowed to the Arabs.

This, however, naturally did not satisfy the Jews in the least. The result has been the bomb plots and assassination riots in the various cities of Palestine. Since the Anglo-Saxons are about to lose even India, the fate of Palestine means little to them, but insofar as Palestine is the spiritual home of Jewry, the present chaotic state of the country bears a special significance.

DOWNFALL OF ATLANTIC CHARTER

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The political offensive of the Soviet Union has not only betrayed the failure of the Teheran Conference but has brought on even the abandonment of the Atlantic Charter.

In a recent speech, Prime Minister Churchill, referring to the Soviet-Polish border issue, accepted the Soviet claim for the Curzon line and thus took a definite step toward the repudiation of the Atlantic Charter. The United States and Britain interfered even in the Soviet-Finnish peace negotiations and gave support to the Soviet demand for the 1940 border line, agitating for the Finnish acceptance of that proposal. In this way they made another step indicating their readiness to sacrifice the Atlantic Charter to expediency.

This Anglo-American tragedy is the consequence of their inability to remonstrate with the Soviet Union against the latter's power politics. For the same reason their policy toward the Badoglio regime has proved abortive with the Soviet recognition of the regime.

The plans which the Anglo-Americans desire to carry out through the Atlantic Charter are being frustrated right and left. Consequently, this has become a subject of fiery debate in the United States and Britain, especially in the latter. In the British House of Commons the Government is now under fire on account of it. Churchill has been compelled to make the lame excuse that the Atlantic Charter had been adopted merely as an elucidation of the spirit and aims of the belligerents in prosecuting the war. In this way he has slurred over the nature and scope of application of the much-advertised instrument.

The Anglo-American view, as is apparent from The Times editorial entitled: "Russia and the World," is that the Soviets are willing to cooperate in the reconstruction of Europe and, if there is any danger for the future, it is not because the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp are pursuing incompatible aims but that the three Powers lack long-range plans of construction. Behind this thought lurks their desire to define the spheres of influence of the three Powers for a tripartite domination of Europe. This desire is all of a piece with the view expressed by General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, toward the end of last year. U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's recent pronouncement of his foreign policy, too, shows that the United States is planning to form an international organization with the background of armed force. Even if this is mere daydreaming, it is noteworthy that she is keeping in step with Britain in this respect.

Thus the United States and Britain may be considered to have early intended that the Atlantic Charter should turn into a scrap of paper. The war aims listed in the document were merely provided to whip up the morale of the peoples at home and to fool the neutrals. But at this late date, when the fraudulent nature of the Atlantic Charter is so patent to all, any attempt on their part to establish spheres of influence on the strength of the Charter in disregard of their real power is tantamount to the proverbial effort to search for fishes in the trees.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in brandishing this faded document and saying: "The British Government intend to play a part commensurate with the national strength of Britain and reserve their right freely to concern themselves in the affairs of Europe" has only added another source of amusement.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 27

On the eastern coast of the Gulf of Genoa, a group of Americans consisting of two officers and 13 men, who had landed northwest of La Spezia, were killed in the fighting with our troops.

Only shock troops and reconnaissance activities are reported in the remaining sectors of the Italian Front.

American bombers raided southwestern Germany during daylight yesterday, while British raiders attacked several towns in the Ruhr district last night. Numerous explosive and incendiary bombs dropped by the enemy caused casualties and damage particularly in the residential quarters of Essen and Oberhausen. Due to difficult defense conditions, our air defense in these attacks as well as over the occupied western area downed 17 four-engined enemy bombers.

Renewed Attacks Fail

In the Eastern Front, renewed Soviet attacks and attempts at crossing the lower Ukrainian Bug River were frustrated, while between Pesvisk and Balta our troops and the Waffen SS repulsed strong Soviet enemy attacks.

In the middle Dnjestr the Soviet pressure increased but our plane squadrons inflicted heavy losses on the advancing enemy. Particularly south of Proskurov, our divisions are engaged in heavy defensive fighting while in the Tarnopol and Kovel areas, Soviet attacks were frustrated. Northwest of Kovel, our counter-attacks gained ground against the stubborn enemy resistance.

In the district of the Pripjet marshes, repeated enemy attacks between the Styr and the Gorn collapsed.

Between the Dnjepr and Chaussy, the Soviets were repulsed in their attempts at breaking through by our grenadiers and the Luftwaffe. In this fighting, the 51st Grenadier Regiment of Company 1 under the command of Lieutenant Huncki was cited for bravery. The Soviets in the fighting during the past two days lost over 3,500 dead, 39 tanks, 42 guns and numerous other arms.

In the area southwest of Ostrov, Latvian formations of the SS volunteers together with our troops repelled attacks by several enemy divisions. One local dent was sealed off.

In the Narva front, our grenadiers, supported by panzerfog-throwers and planes, broke through the strongly fortified enemy positions and ironed out a dent. Major Rudel, group commander of a battleplane formation, destroyed 17 enemy tanks in one day in the southern sector of the Eastern Front.

Japanese Push On In Assam, Says Foe

(Continued From Page 1)

in northern Burma, runs from the south to the north over the Naga Plain near the Imphal sector. The same correspondent concludes by saying that fierce battles are now being waged.

Meanwhile, it is also reported that the large-scale tank battle is continuing on the Tidim-Imphal Highway. Concentrating the main force, the British-Indian army now appears to be struggling to check the advance of the Japanese Forces.

March on Imphal

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—Japanese troops, engaging in fierce battles with the British-Indian army on the Tidim-Imphal Highway are continuing their advance toward Imphal, according to a San Francisco broadcast this evening.

AUSTRALIANS RAP BOMBING OF ROME

Protest Signed by 27 Catholic Archbishops and Bishops Against Anti-Axis Acts

Special

LISBON, March 27.—Twenty-seven Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops throughout Australia tonight issued a statement protesting against the anti-Axis bombing of Rome, according to a Canberra dispatch. The statement also condemned war and its concomitant horror and misery.

The statement read in part:

"Individually we have in season and out of season but always in vain appealed to reason and sanity in the midst of this world madness in which Christian civilization seems to be rushing headlong to destruction but now the Eternal City and our Holy Father himself are in imminent peril.

"We feel compelled to make this joint appeal and formal protest.

Echoes Pope's Appeal

"This appeal like that which was lately so nobly spoken in the House of Lords by those who do not share our faith may fall upon deaf ears and be smothered in war hysteria but in this critical hour we join our humbler voices with that of the other worldly majestic figure who from our Vatican almost despairingly appeals to all belligerents not to make a battleground of Eternal Rome or desecrate its historic shrines.

"We appeal to all to avert the fate that hangs over Rome and to do it now.

"History will later pronounce its infallible verdict. God grant that the historians may not have to record that through the default of those who could have intervened impious hands were laid upon the See of Peter, and that not through any military necessity but purely from political advantage."

Obviously referring among others to the anti-Axis destruction of the historic Benedictine Monastery on Monte Cassino by aerial bombing and artillery bombardment, the joint statement continued:

"We detest and abhor the policy which in this war has brought destruction especially from the air to so many historic cities and death to so many unoffending civilians. We deplore these callous outrages wherever they occur but Rome and the Vatican City stand apart.

Hallowed Soil

"We assert the City is of no military importance but is a treasure house of history and art and above all it is the center and heart of Christianity. The Vatican City is hallowed and sacred soil for 400,000,000 Catholics and its immunity from violences guaranteed not only by Italy but by the goodwill of nations of the world and yet bombs are falling upon Rome and upon the holy ground of Vatican City.

"We are said to be fighting for the fredom of small States and nations and we are in danger of wiping out the smallest and greatest of them all. We claim to be fighting for Christianity and we are threatening sacrilegiously to pierce the heart of Christendom."

2nd Protest in Week

Special

LISBON, March 26.—For the second time within this week, Archbishop of Sydney, N. Gilroy, on Sunday in a pastoral letter protested against the anti-Axis bombing of Rome despite the Pope's appeals to cease such methods, according to a report from Sydney.

Gilroy declared that the air raiding of Rome was not militarily necessary for the success of the Italian campaign. He added: "The destruction of property in Rome gives good reason to fear that the whole city is going to be razed in spite of public declarations to the contrary made by responsible anti-Axis leaders."

Somewhat resignedly, Gilroy declares that the Catholics are not being granted the same rights given to the Mohammedans in the case of Cairo. In conclusion, he said: "We cannot refrain from voicing the strongest possible protest."

CHINESE REDS SMASHED

Japanese Aid Peace Preservation Corps in Shantung Battle

Domei

TSINGTAO, March 27.—A Japanese Unit in carrying out a surprise attack upon approximately 400 Chinese Communist guerrilla troops at Lintzetow, about 25 kilometers south of Jihchao on the southeastern coast of Shantung Province, on March 25 found 23 enemy dead abandoned on the battlefields in addition to capturing large quantities of war booty including rifles and hand-grenades.

The Japanese launched this attack to aid troops of the Peace Preservation Corps of the National Government of China, who were fighting these Communists belonging to the 115th Division of the Shantung Communist force.

Japanese Crushing Enemy Operations In Burma Sectors

(Continued From Page 1)

six enemy tanks were set ablaze besides six others demolished.

Since the early part of this month, the enemy has been attempting to send air-transported troops, comprising British, Indian and Chungking soldiers, by American piloted planes, in the neighborhood of the Katha district in an endeavor to cut off the rear of the Japanese Forces. A part of these air-transported troops have already been wiped out while, in the tightening by the Japanese Forces of their encirclement ring in conjunction with the aerial assaults of their comrade air units, the annihilation of the remaining air-sent enemy forces is only a mere question of time.

Relentlessly Attacking

With mechanized troops at their head, the Units of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in the central Burma-India border area are making a vigorous attack endlessly against the fourth corps of the Anglo-Indian army, which were trapped in the Chin Hills and in and around the Kabau valley.

In conjunction with this assault, the advance of the main force of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Imphal plains is rapidly continuing.

Concerning the war situation, a Chungking radio broadcast on March 27 reported that the Japanese advance toward Imphal will not only cut off the supply line for the troops of Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell but also will disrupt the supply to the American 14th air force in China.

In the southern Burma-India border area, the Imperial Japanese troops are launching their relentless and daring attack against the 81st Division of the West African army. The annihilation of the enemy is now merely a question of time.

After annihilating the main strength of the Anglo-Indian Seventh Division, the Japanese furious counter-attacks are being effected against the main body of the 15th Corps of the British-Indian army, which came attacking the southern portion of the Burma-India border area.

All in all, the war situation on various firing lines in Northern Burma, the central and south Indo-Burmese border areas has been developing in favor of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

ROMMEL ESTABLISHES HEADQUARTERS IN BREDA

Picks Site in Holland in Preparation for Invasion of Enemy From English Channel

Special

LISBON, March 27.—German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has established his headquarters in Breda in the Netherlands near the mouth of the Rhine and some 28 miles southeast of Roterdam obviously in preparation to meet the projected Anglo-American invasion across the English Channel, a London dispatch stated.

It was also reported that the British weekly, Sphere, is demanding the immediate invasion of Europe "without losing any time," adding that the invasion is "inevitable" and absolutely necessary.

Warning that "what happened in the Soviet Union is no flight; the Germans are not knocked out," the journal declared: "The Russian steam roller may have made the British throw their hats into the air in celebration, but they should throw their hats into the air "only to cool their heads."

CHINA'S GRAND CANAL TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

Aim Is to Increase Amount of Haichow Salt Transported To Central Areas

Domei

HATCHOW, March 25.—An elaborate plan to reconstruct the Grand Canal, for carrying Haichow salt to Central China, was closely studied at the joint conference of Chinese and Japanese authorities which was held recently at the Tunghai Prefectural Hall with the attendance of Yin Ju-keng, Chief of the Canal Improvement Office.

The partial repair of the canal has already been planned by the North China Railway Company to further promote the transportation efficiency of the canal.

The plan studied by the conference envisages permanent dredging operations, construction of new banks, increase in the number of salt transportation vessels, as well as in the number of salt warehouses along the canal.

It is understood that the transportation capacity of the canal will be greatly increased upon the completion of the planned reconstruction work, resulting in a marked increase in the supply of Haichow salt to Central China.

HUGE WAR BURDENS THRUST ON AUSSIES

Curtin Says Nation's Main Task Is to Produce More Goods for Britain

Special

LISBON, March 27.—Revealing that Australia will continue to bear the biggest burden of feeding the British, Prime Minister John Curtin declared tonight that the nation's main task this year is to fight harder and produce more foodstuffs, according to a report from Canberra.

Curtin, who is scheduled to leave for London soon, made this statement in his nation-wide broadcast opening Australia's £150-million First Victory Loan.

He said: "On the home front, food must be gathered in ever-increasing quantities so that Australia will be able to fulfil the commitments drawn up on a scale beyond anything ever dreamed of before."

Referring to the conference he is scheduled to hold in London with British officials, Curtin said that "the volume of the fighting forces and materials to be supplied by Australia will be one of the major subjects to be discussed."

Branded as Cowards

Special

LISBON, March 27.—Concerning the report of two London newspapers that the members of the Royal Australian Air Force in England were incensed at receiving "white feathers" from their homeland, the Australian censorship authorities announced tonight that not one white feather had been found in the overseas mail, a report from Canberra disclosed.

War Minister Francis Forde, in this connection, declared that it was incredible that the Australians at home, who had little knowledge of the activities of the R.A.A.F. men, could form such a low opinion of the Australian fliers.

Meanwhile, Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford declared: "Those letters have an unsettling effect and are grossly unfair to the men who are risking their lives for the people at home, but the fact that they were obviously sent by persons of moronic intellect should be sufficient to completely discount them."

INDIAN BUDGET REJECTED BY CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

National Defense Expenditure Increase Proposal Collapses —Wavell Fumes

Domei

CANTON, March 28.—The budget of the Indian Government-General for the next fiscal year was rejected by the Central Assembly by a vote of 56 to 55 on March 27, according to an Indian domestic broadcast. Thus the proposals for the increase of national defense expenditure and higher wartime taxation have collapsed.

The action of the Assembly was a complete surprise to the Government-General, which fondly believed that the budget would pass as a matter of course. The general opposition to the budget of the Mohammedan group and of the members of the National Congress who were present for special reasons was the factor in the defeat of the measure.

It is said that Lord Wavell, the Viceroy became indignant when he saw that the budget stood no chance and shouted that "the Government-General cannot assume responsibility for India in the future." He is said also to have abused the Mohammedan group, saying that "the attitude of the Mohammedan group was inexcusable. To oppose the budget in this period of crucial importance is an act not for the right sort of Indian nationals."

Enemy Beaten Off In Raids on Ponape

(Continued From Page 1)

out blind bombing attacks on several places. Although no damage was inflicted on military installations, some farm houses in the Annamese villages were reduced to ashes and several native farmers killed or wounded.

Japanese Air Force Bombs Chittagong In Surprise Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

as escorts for the bombers. But here, too, the enemy met another setback, namely, he did not have enough fighter planes to meet his needs because the question of transportation was still unsolved.

With the improvement of sea transportation facilities, however, the enemy received reinforcements for his air force in the form of Spitfires, Hurricanes, Bristol Fighters and other British planes. But this did not prove to be as beneficial to anti-Axis aerial operations as expected because the planes were piloted by "greenhorns" who were no match for the Japanese fliers.

Another cause for the weakness of the anti-Axis air forces in India can be attributed to the conflicts between the Americans and British. This situation was further aggravated with the advance of the American air forces into British bases.

INDIA DRIVE HAILED BY ITALIAN PAPERS

Lack of Cooperation in Enemy Camp Seen; Indian Captives Offer to Serve Axis

ROME, March 25.—(By Arrangement with the Asahi)—All Italian newspapers today printed the news of the advance into India by the Indo-Japanese Combined Forces under banner headlines.

Observers here are of the opinion that the "apologetic" statements issued by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, and General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British army in India, reveal nothing but the lack of cooperation in the anti-Axis military command, and a confession that the drive into India had caught them unprepared.

Upon hearing that the Azad Hind Army had advanced into India together with the Japanese, the Indian soldiers who had been taken prisoner on the Cassino front, were overjoyed and at once volunteered to serve with the Axis forces.

One of these Indian soldiers, an officer, declared:

"The Anglo-American forces thrust the Fourth Indian Division to the foremost firing lines to serve as human shields for them. The Indian soldiers suffered many casualties."

Another Indian war prisoner said: "The Indian soldiers were told that they would be sent home after the North African campaign had ended. When the time came for the Anglo-Americans to carry out their promise they conveniently forgot it. It is under these circumstances that the Indian soldiers in captivity have come to realize that it is time for us to cooperate with the Axis forces in the battle against the Anglo-Americans."

CENTRAL CHINA TO RUN NORTHERN ENTERPRISES

Electric, Communication and Broadcasting Facilities in Hwaihai to Be Transferred

Domei

HSUCHOW, March 24.—Various enterprises under the control of the North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company as well as electric, communication, telephone, railway and broadcasting facilities in Hwaihai Province, China, will be transferred to the authorities of Central China from April 1.

With detailed arrangements made between the two parties concerned, the Sanpu-Pengpu line of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway will be transferred from the North China Railway Company to the Central China Railway Company, facilities, employes and all.

The Central China Railway Company will establish a branch office in Hsuchow and remove the control office at Pukow to Pengpu. Incident to this step, the North China Transportation Company will transfer its transit enterprises between the two points to the Central China Transportation Company on April 1. Representatives of the two concerns will meet in a conference in a few days at Pukow to make detailed arrangements.

The Hsuchow Broadcasting Station under the control of the Peking Broadcasting Corporation will also be transferred to the Chinese Broadcasting Association at Narking on April 1.

WELLES SUPPORTING WILLKIE IN ELECTION

Ex-Undersecretary of State Takes Step After Break With Roosevelt

Special

LISBON, March 28.—Sumner Welles, for many years President Franklin Roosevelt's adviser in foreign political affairs, until he resigned his post as Undersecretary of State, is so embittered at the fact that he has lost the President's favor that he is now assisting Wendell Willkie, Roosevelt's opponent, in the Republican presidential campaign, the New York magazine, News Week, reports.

The same magazine also brings to light Washington's instruction to Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, that political propaganda in East Asia is the monopoly of the American Government and will remain so also in the future.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Milwaukee that Willkie entered his second week of his 13-day Wisconsin campaign for the Republican presidential nomination. He and his friends feel confident that substantial headway has been made in that State and his supporters said that they are "very well pleased" with the results of Willkie's campaigning.

Another report from New York, however, reveals that Nelson Sparks of Akron, Ohio, charging "prominent and interested internationalists" were spending large sums to effect the nomination of Willkie, declared that he sent a letter to Democratic Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia demanding immediate investigation. From Milwaukee, Willkie reiterated the statement that he hoped the Senate would investigate the matter.

In the meantime, Colonel Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, declared that he believed Governor Thomas Dewey of New York State, has the best chance of winning the Republican presidential nomination, but added "Dewey has got to come out and frankly admit his candidacy" to win the support of the delegates, a report from Omaha, Nebraska, disclosed.

Speech Disappoints London's Journals

(Continued From Page 1)

garian people. The Hungarians wanted the elimination of those elements which so far had hindered closer collaboration with Germany and her friends, he added.

The Hungarian people further desired the settlement of the Jewish problem, as they no longer want to be impoverished by Jews. Moreover, they do not desire to be represented abroad by traitors, Dr. Schmidt concluded.

MOTION PICTURE SCHOOL DECIDED FOR SHANGHAI

Ushihara Assisting China Film Company in Project; Importing Nippon Technicians

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 28.—Yoshihiko Ushihara, one of Japan's most prominent film directors, arrived here last week from Japan to assist the China Film Company in establishing a film school here.

Following the establishment of the same type of school in Tokyo in May of last year, the China Film Company decided to open a film school here for the benefit of film stars and technicians.

In this connection, the company will shortly invite a group of film directors, cameramen, sound directors and others, among whom is Tetsuzo Shirai president of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company, who assisted greatly in the creation of the Tokyo Film School.

Mr. Ushihara is also known here for his direction in the motion picture entitled "Miyazaki Toten" who assisted the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the successful accomplishment of the Chinese revolution.

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NOTHING CAN HALT MARCH ON DELHI

Azad Hind Army Chief of Staff Comments on Fall of Enemy Stronghold

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 25.—The Indian National Army will not let anything stop its march to New Delhi, declared Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Bhonsale Chief-of-Staff of the Azad Hind Army, when he was asked to comment on the fall of Tidim, stronghold of the anti-Axis forces in the Chin Hills area.

Asserting that the officers and men of the Indian National Army are shot through with the same spirit of burning patriotism that is actuating the Japanese Forces, Lieutenant-Colonel Bhonsale, who returned to XX from the front where he commanded the Army for three months, continued:

"With the assistance of both Japan and Burma, the Azad Hind Army has pushed into Indian territory. The sole aim of our Army is to overthrow Britain and gain independence for India.

"As I look back into our history, I find that our forefathers were permeated with a similar strong spirit of patriotism. When a national crisis occurred in the Rajput States in the 15th Century, the wives and children of our soldiers committed suicide in order to free their husbands and fathers of all home worries. The women of present-day India are no less heroic.

"As India again faces a national crisis, women like Rani of Jhansi are coming forward to offer their whole-hearted services for their country. There is no need to speak of the burning patriotism of our officers and men who are bravely fighting against a numerically superior and better equipped enemy.

"Though at present the Japanese Forces are holding the most difficult positions on the front lines, the day will soon come when we shall be able to replace the Japanese and carry the entire burden on our own shoulders.

"Ours is a revolutionary army led by Subhas Chandra Bose who is not only a great statesman but also a true revolutionist. His aim is to liberate India. The time has now come for this aspiration to become a concrete reality. His spirit of sacrifice and his career as a fighter against Britain provides enough motive power for the men of the National Army to act as one body in bringing the present campaign to a victorious end.

British imperialism in India is nearing its end. We will march forward triumphantly until we reach Delhi. There is no such word as retreat for our army. We may be counted upon to hold all places which fall into our hands. Victory is already ours in this

Concert Calendar

The 22nd concert by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori, Thursday, March 30, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano. The program includes Strauss' The Voice of Spring-Waltz, Rossini's Il Barviere di Siviglia-Overture, Bizet's Arlesienne Suite No. 2; (Soprano solo by Miss Ohtani with Seinen Nippon Chamber Music), Tadashi Hattori's Haimusume-no-Uta, Chopin's Chanson Adieu, Strauss' An der schoenen blauen Donau.

A dance recital by Miss Kanna Ishii (daughter of Baku Ishii) first prize winner of the dance concours in 1943, assisted by Takumo Kansui and members of Baku Ishii Ballet Troupe, Saturday, April 1, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes several new dance creations by Miss Kanna Ishii.

A concert sponsored by the Tokyo Opera Society, entitled "Evening With Operatic Aria," Sunday, April 2, at 1:30 p.m., at the Murayama Music Studio, (Rokubancho, Kojimachi). The artists: Miss Ryoko Fujiwara, Miss Haruko Asakura, Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, Miss Sumiko Isomura, Miss Teruko Sukigara, Miss Kiku Sakagami, (sopranos); Shingo Iwai, Osamu Harada, tenor, Hiroyuki Saito, bass. The program includes quartet from Puccini's La Boheme, quartet from Flotow's Martha, quartet from Fla Diavolo; aria from Ponchielli's La Gioconda; Aria from Puccini's La Tosca; aria from Verdi's Traviata; aria from Verdi's Rigoletto.

A grand concert sponsored by the Nippon Musical Cultural Association, (proceeds to be donated to the Army), featuring Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone, Miss Sakae Kitazawa, soprano, Kokyo String Quartet, and Toroku Takagi, at the piano, Sunday, April 9, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: xylophone and piano: Goro Washimi's Classic Minuet; Mozart's Sonata in A major; Beethoven's From Kreuzter Sonata; (xylophone and String Juartet): Bach's Concerto; (Soprano solo): Toroku Takagi's "Wakaretowa"; "Koryo Minoru"; Koscak Yamada's "Moyuru Ohzora"; Eguchi's "Kokoro-no-Furusato"; "Dai-Koku-no-Uta," (xylophone solo); Tokichi Setoguchi's Aikoku Koshinkyoku March; Zenji Fukami's Hoyoku Banri; Tokichi Setoguchi's Gunkan March; Saint-Saens' Swan; Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen.

Miss Lakshmi Blasts British Canards Of Impotency of Indian National Army

Miss Swaminadthan Lakshmi, Director of the Women's Department of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, refutes the slanderous British propaganda belittling the capability of the Indian National Army in a memorandum entitled "The Real Power of the Indian National Army" sent to the Mainichi.

Miss Lakshmi has just returned to Shonan from the Indo-Burmese front and she emphatically shatters the vile British propaganda, which plays up to the world that the Indian National Army is a puerile, impotent force, drawing this conclusion from the utter lack of fighting spirit and vigor on the part of the Indian troops, mustered under arbitrative British coercion.

"It is a matter of boundless rejoicing to us that the Indian National Army, collaborating with the Imperial Japanese Forces, should vanquish the opposing British-Indian forces on the Indo-Burmese border and firmly implant their foot on the sacred soil of our motherland," writes Miss Lakshmi.

"The loss of India through the advance of the Indian National Army will signify that Britain has been overthrown for all ages to come," she continues. "Britain, on her part, is fully aware of this and for this reason will challenge us all the more persistently and stubbornly.

All Men Determined

"However, the more obstinate the British opposition, the more determined will be the Indian National Army, spurred on by an unquenchable ardor to fly the Tri-color flag of freedom over the whole of India, and to oust the Anglo-Americans to the very last man out of the Indian territory.

"The Anglo-Americans may think that the Indian National Army is composed of a conglomeration of prejudiced fanatics, ignoble cowards and incapacitated weaklings, but such is a picture of the Indian troops as depicted under the malicious British propaganda and scheme, disseminated under the ruthless British policy of oppression, coercion, exploitation and deceit. It is a fantasy created by the Anglo-American mind that does not know the Indian National Army of today.

"The Provisional Government of Azad Hind is India's own government of independence. It is the highest authority leading the Indians in their fight for independence against the British and is entrusted with all the important role of completely exterminating all British-American influence from India. It is the Provisional Government of Azad Hind that has initiated the armed resistance against the British, and the Indian National Army is the fundamental component of the bloody struggle for Indian freedom.

"Moreover, the men have been carefully selected out of the countless volunteers, whose souls have been fired with intense love for the motherland and an irrepressible desire to crush the Anglo-Americans. From this alone it can be obviously seen that the men in the Indian National Army are diametrically different from the Indian soldiers in the British army.

"Centering around the nucleus of Indian patriots, who have vowed to sacrifice their lives for the attainment of Indian independence, the Indian National Army includes in its rank men who have been liberated from the lethargic bondage of Anglo-American oppression and have been fully reborn as true Asiatics. Therefore, these inspired Indian patriots are able to plunge into the enemy positions and courageously grapple with the British forces.

"With the fighting spirit at white heat, augmented by the marvelous resistance to heat and the wonderful adaptability to training, the Indian National Army commands our wholehearted confidence.

Thanks Nippon Soldiers

"I firmly believe that the Indian National Army will march into Delhi without fail, and we are sincerely grateful to the men of the Imperial Japanese Forces, who have infused the Indian National Army with a vigorous and indomitable fighting spirit.

"During the days of army life under the British, the Indian troops only underwent a very prefunctory training of one or two hours a day but under the leadership of the Japanese Forces, the men throw themselves into hard, vigorous training beginning each day at 9:30 a.m. Truly, the fruit of such efforts must be garnered in the soil of the Indian motherland.

"I would also like to stress the fact that the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, too, has advanced to the front lines and are attaining excellent results in the accuracy of firing. In the background of the Indian struggle for independence, many women Indian patriots had done their share, but it is to be specially noted that the Indian women's army, stripped of all disguise, is valiantly taking an active part in the fight for freedom side by side with the Indian National Army. I am firmly confident that the time will come when I can report to you the numerous brave and courageous deeds of the members of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment."

CHINA'S PRESIDENT PROGRESSING WELL

Wang Making Steady Recovery Following Operation by Nippon Specialist

Domei

NANKING, March 27.—President Wang Ching-wei, who is in Japan for medical treatment for compressive spinal myelitis, is making steady recovery following an operation by a Japanese specialist, the Publicity Ministry of the National Government of China announced today.

The announcemnt added that during the absence of President Wang, his duties are being taken over by competent high officials.

It also disclosed that suffering from pains in his chest, back and sides since last winter, President Wang on December 19 went under medical operation for the removal of a bullet which had lodged in his back eight years ago when he was attacked by an assailant. Following the completion of surgical treatment, the President had been receiving internal treatment.

The announcement said that in the middle of January however, President Wang developed a fever due to a cold and since then had been carrying out his duties in his sick bed.

The medical examination disclosed that the President was suffering from compressive spinal myelitis and overwork resulting from several years of pressure of his duties.

Making Good Recovery

President Wang left Nanking for Japan on March 3, and the following day was operated on by an authoritative specialist. Since then he has been progressing satisfactorily and is on the road to recovery, the announcement stated.

During the President's absence his various duties will be taken over by Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan, and Chou Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan.

The announcement disclosed that in the Central Political Council and Supreme National Defense, the President will be represented by Chen Kung-po.

TIDIM IS IN RUINS AS ENEMY RETREAT

Defeated Foe Troops Are Wandering Around Like Lost Sheep in Jungles

By K. MATSUDA and J. ARIMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON INDO-BURMA FRONT, March 24.—Tidim in the Chin Hills area, where the 17th Division of the British-Indian army was completely defeated recently, presented a scene of desolate destruction when we visited the place yesterday.

Enemy fortifications had been blasted into masses of debris by the powerful explosives dumped upon them by Japanese artillery. Hundreds of trucks and piles of arms abandoned by the foe in his hasty retreat litter the scene of battle.

Within the jungles around Tidim, the remnants of the defeated foe are now wandering around like lost sheep, and are falling easy prey to the Azad Hind troopers engaged in mopping-up operations. Occasionally, the sound of gun shots can be heard from the depths of the jungles.

Shifting to India

The pivotal center of the Indian campaign is steadily shifting into Indian territory from the Burma border area.

The fighting in that area is developing at a swift tempo and the crack units of the Indian National Army, supported by the Japanese, are pouring into the plains of Manipur.

In the area around Tammu in the Kabau Valley, part of the Japanese who had crossed the Chindwin River and the unit which advanced up north along the Kabau Valley established contact near the border and are compressing their iron ring of encirclement around the enemy's 20th Division. The campaign to annihilate the enemy in this area has now reached its culminating point.

The annihilative campaign against the 17th Division in the Tonzan area has now come to its concluding stage and the Japanese Forces engaged in mopping-up operations are tracking down the enemy groups that have fled into the neighboring mountains.

In correspondence with the campaign of annihilation in these two areas, the Indo-Japanese allied forces which had entered Indian territory from the Tammu area and the area north of Tonzan are now in full pursuit of the enemy over the two roads leading to the plains of Manipur northwestward and northward. Thus the pivotal center of the Indian campaign has shifted completely into Indian territory.

With the fighting moving from the mountainous region to a tableland battlefield, the terrific impetus of the Japanese is sharply increasing and the British Indian defense is threatening to crumble at this corner.

MANIPUR WELCOMES FREE INDIAN TROOPS

People of Border Region Greet Azad Hind, Nippon Armies With Astonishment

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 22.—Shouting "Banzai" as they welcomed the Indian heroes as they crossed the border at a point west of Myinthamin, the Manipurs residing in the Indo-Burmese border area witnessed with great astonishment and profound respect the gallant entrance of the Indian National Army into Indian territory in conjunction with the Japanese Forces.

After having cooperated with the Japanese Forces in the Kabau Valley, the Indian National Army together with the Ito Unit crossed the Arakan Range and penetrated the Indo-Burmese border west of Myinthamin.

As they set foot on the soil of their motherland, the Indian troops could hardly express their deep feelings. The Japanese, on their part, shared the joys of the Indians and re-doubled their determination to crush the Anglo-American foe. A narrow precipitous path confronted the advancing warriors. Giant teak trees deprived of their leaves stood in their way.

Laboriously and courageously struggling over the mountains and valleys, the Japanese and Indian troops arrived at a small hamlet. Though the village had been completely demolished, no British-Indian troops were to be found there, thus attesting to the hasty retreat of the enemy. It was apparently a common practice of the enemy to burn all foodstuffs, buildings, and everything available before retreating.

The Manipurs and Chins who were treated most cruelly by the British-Indian troops deepened their faith in the Japanese and the Indians when they witnessed how well the latter were disciplined. As a token of hearty welcome, they brought wine, chicken and other foodstuffs to the Japanese. Finding the Japanese very much like themselves in complexion and physique, the Manipurs immediately took to the former, offering their services as guides.

Anticipating the advance of the Japanese Forces, the British-Indian troops had ordered the native villagers to evacuate. Because of such coercive measures, the resentment of the villagers against the British was intensified. The fact was also revealed that the native youths on the border had been compulsorily requisitioned and had been trained in guerrilla warfare by the British.

As soon as they had finished their training, these native youths had been ordered to conceal themselves among the trees with light machine guns and automatic rifles and to fire on the Japanese. However, during a three-day march through the jungle, the Japanese were not attacked even once by these native youths. On the contrary, they volunteered their unlimited services to the Japanese.

Upon advancing into Indian territory, the Japanese Forces witnessed how deeply rooted the Indians' anti-British sentiment is and how ardently they are struggling for the liberation of their motherland.

JOINT FUNERAL CONDUCTED

For Late Captain Takeuchi and Other Officers

Joint funeral services for the late Captain Seishichi Takeuchi, Commander Shinoichi Tomonaga, and the brothers Commander Hagane Seimiya and Lieutenant Hitomi Seimiya all of whom had died valorously in the War of Greater East Asia were solemnly observed at the Yokosuka Naval Station on Tuesday.

Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, other officers and civilian representatives, and the bereaved families were present.

Japan-Italy Society

The Japan-Italy Society will hold its third general meeting at 4 p.m. today at the Peers' Club in the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, patron of the society.

East Asia Round-Up

Weaving Mill Ready
Domei

BANDOENG, March 28.—The largest weaving mill at Garoet, Priangan Province, will shortly start large-scale operations as the experimental weaving of wild-growing haramay fiber is reported to be a success.

Tojo Presents Medicine
Domei

MALANG, March 28.—At least 45,000 framboesia patients are expected to be completely cured at 13 clinics maintained in Malang Province by the end of this month, thanks to the medicine presented Java by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo last December. Free treatment is being given at present to industrial workers.

Social Stations Opened
Domei

MANILA, March 28.—Four more new social service stations have been opened by the Kalibapi Women's Auxiliary Service adding to more than 20 such stations organized throughout the city. They look after the needs of the poor as well as the indigent and especially of ex-servicemen and their families, war widows and orphans.

Cotton Output Good
Domei

DJAKARTA, March 28.—The five-year plan for the increased production of cotton in Java is progressing favorably with 50 per cent of the 1944 cotton planting, which commenced last November in the vicinity of Djember, Besoeki State, having been completed by the middle of this month.

To Build Windbreaker
Domei

HSINKING, March 28.—With a view to eliminating colossal damage suffered annually in livestock and agricultural fields by sandstorms of the Gobi Desert, the Hsingan Provincial Government yesterday commenced a seven-year project for the building of a "windbreaker," comprising a huge belt of trees in the southern part of the province. The authorities have appropriated 3,500,000 yuan for its undertaking.

Hankow Indians Celebrate
Domei

HANKOW, March 28.—Celebrating the entry of Japanese and Indian National Army Forces into Manipur as well as marking the inauguration of the Hankow branch of the Indian Independence League, a mass rally was held here on March 26 at the Asia Development Ground with 1,000 local Indians participating. Representatives of Japan, Germany China and Italy attended the function.

Ito Addresses Graduates
Special

MANILA, March 28.—Dr. Kanada Ito, Professor of Medicine of Osaka Imperial University, gave a lecture at the University of the Philippines on March 23 on the educational training of medical students in Japan before the graduation class of 80 medical students who completed their internship.

Manila Courts Open
Domei

MANILA, March 28.—One of the two Manila Courts of Special Jurisdiction created by President Jose P. Laurel to try crimes and offenses arising from illegal speculation and profiteering began functioning yesterday.

Aiding Food Output
Domei

MANILA, March 28.—The Wack Wack Golf and Country Club has instituted a system of compulsory labor among its members and employees to plant on the club grounds cassava and sweet potatoes, which will be turned over to the Government for public distribution.

Filipino Seamen Graduate
Special

MANILA, March 28.—The Philippine Seamen's Training Institute here held its commencement exercises on March 25, graduating 161 ordinary seamen and officers, who will immediately join the Bureau of Maritime Transportation.

Kiddies Weaving Sacks
Special

MANILA, March 28.—Practically all war widows and children, the latter over eight years old, are gainfully employed in weaving sacks and also doing laundry and cooking duties, the Bureau of Public Welfare revealed.

Unifying Protestant Church
Special

MANILA, March 28.—The general assembly of the Protestant Church denominations will be held here from April 27 to 30 when various branches of the Protestant Church will be organized into one body under the name of the Evangelical Church of the Philippines.

Hungarian Legation Shifted

The Chancellery of the Royal Hungarian Legation in Tokyo has been transferred from 2/10, Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi, to 47, Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya. Telephone numbers: Shibuya (46) 4038 and 4039.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1944

America's Rule of Force

Behind the fundamental bases of American foreign policy as defined by Secretary of State Cordell Hull last week lurks the ominous threat of future wars. For the glittering generalities of Hull's seventeen points mask an ill-concealed ambition for Anglo-Saxon world domination. It is a world domination to be achieved through ruthless power politics, which can have no other result than to arouse the violent resistance of the rest of the world.

To be sure, Hull pays lip service to the ideal of international cooperation and of the adjustment of international differences through negotiation and conciliation. He goes to great lengths to decry spheres of influence, alliances, balance of power and other special arrangements which have rightly come to be generally regarded as inimical to international harmony. But in the very same breath, he holds that there should be some international agency backed by force and that this force should be exercised by the self-chosen powers of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking. There can be no greater contradiction between the ideals which he professes and the actual measures which he proposes.

International "cooperation" backed by force necessarily means international domination exercised by nations which possess preponderant military power. It means that the control of the world will inevitably go to the few nations which possess the power to wield force of arms more effectively than others. It is power politics in its most naked and unprincipled form, for if force is to be the final authority, as such a system must by the nature of things make inevitable, what guarantee will there be for the rights and interests of the nations that possess inferior military power? They can exist only on the capricious and arbitrary sufferance of the militarily powerful. Justice will become the hostage of the self-chosen dictators of the world who happen to command the greatest bombing planes.

Under such a system there can only be the peace of the grave, the peace of a world lying prostrate under the spurred heel of the United States or her counterpart, a Pax Americana or a Pax Anglo-Saxonica. But since that is a situation which the rest of the world cannot permanently tolerate, the world will be plunged into perennial wars between the Great Powers that send out their bombers to "police" the world and their lesser victims who will have to resist in order to survive, and perennial wars among the Great Powers themselves who will each feel that it is they and not their rivals who should possess the mandate to impose their special brand of peace upon the rest of the helpless world.

How arbitrarily and unfairly the United States would exercise this dictatorial power, should she ever succeed in gaining world control, can be seen from Hull's reference to surveillance over so-called "aggressor" nations. These are to have no rights unless and until they capitulate to the dictation of the United States and her satellites. By what moral and legal criteria are "aggressor" nations to be designated? Apparently any nation which refuses to accept the domination of the United States is to be considered an "aggressor", and apparently the United States is to be the sole judge responsible to no authority but her own will or the will of a puppet international agency controlled by her own military power.

Hull also conspicuously omits in his passing allusion to the Atlantic Charter any reference to the principle of freedom of conscience or to the principle of no territorial changes without the free consent of the peoples concerned. This can only mean that minor nations like Poland and Jugoslavia will be juggled around to suit the convenience and profits of the ruling Powers, that any nation so unfortunate as to be conquered by the United States and her allies will be mutilated and dismembered at will. It is thoroughly in line with Churchill's recent repudiation of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. Apparently the British and the Americans have this in common: once having already exploited the propaganda value of the Atlantic Charter for all it was worth, they are now quietly sloughing it off to gain a free hand from its restrictive principles so as to give free vent to their selfish ambitions.

Thus Hull's policy makes a clear differentiation between those who are to exercise world control and those who are to be controlled, between those who are to have all the rights and between those who are to have no rights at all except on sufferance, between victors and vanquished. But such a division of the world into two camps can never result in permanent peace.

This discrimination between nations constitutes the chief difference between the policy of the United States and the basic aims of Japan's policy. Japan, in contrast to the rule of force advocated by the United States, is fighting for a New World Order based on moral justice, equality, and reciprocity which alone can ensure a lasting world peace. As clarified in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, Japan and her allies are fighting for freedom of trade and full access to the resources of the world by all nations on the basis of complete equality, for the abolition of racial discriminations, and for cultural interchange between peoples on the basis of mutual respect and appreciation of each other's traditions and characteristics. Only these principles which respect the rights of all peoples and afford them full opportunity for the untrammeled development of all their potentialities can ever ensure permanent international peace and the advancement of world civilization. The American plan of oppressive force lying behind the covering of legalistic casuistry is nothing but a plan for American world domination, which can only bring a harvest of new wars into this strife-torn world.

The Agreement With French Indo-China

The signing of the agreement on Monday between Japan and French Indo-China concerning the whole range of goods to be exchanged between the two countries during the 1944 trading year is an important event. In one sense it is a routine matter, to be sure, for it merely accords with the general terms of the basic Japan-French Indo-china Economic Agreement which has already been in existence since May 6, 1941 and moreover follows the precedents of former years and of the agreement concerning shipments of rice signed on January 5 of this year. But there are at least two respects in which the signing of this latest agreement has a special meaning.

In the first place, it is significant that whereas the corresponding agreement last year was signed on August 19, the negotiations this year were completed in five months' less time. This can only be an indication of the increasing smoothness of the cooperation between the two countries. It betokens an increased realization of the benefits which accrue to both parties through ministering to the needs of each other in the spirit of neighborly amity. Particularly on the part of French Indo-China, cut off as she is by the exigencies of the war from her motherland upon which she was formerly so dependent, there must be a growing thankfulness for the helpful cooperation of Japan which means her economic salvation.

In the second place, the expeditious conclusion of this agreement throws a revealing light upon the successful construction of the Greater East Asia region of common prosperity. Whereas in the past, the various sections of East Asia were severally tied economically to different Western countries and kept apart from each other, a condition conducive to their exploitation, the economic cooperation between Japan and French Indo-China serves as one example of the economic unity which has come to prevail throughout the whole region, a unity which affords strength, prosperity, and independence. To be sure, the exigencies of the military situation still impose limitations upon the practical extent of this cooperation; the newness of the new system means that its potentialities still await far vaster developments. But it is an eloquent proof of the essential soundness of this scheme of East Asiatic economic cooperation that, despite the obstacles imposed by the greatest war in history, so much has been accomplished in so short a time.

The benefits which Japan and French Indo-China are both deriving from their economic cooperation are a harbinger of the great prosperity which will result when all the nations of the world come to adopt Greater East Asia's ideal of freedom of trade and access to the natural resources of the world on a basis of equality and reciprocity.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Peace and Justice

(From the Shanghai Times)

Material is essential in its own way to the sustenance of human life. But it must always be borne in mind that material welfare adds very little to the morality of any nation or individual. On the contrary, materialism has not only seriously retarded real human progress but has also made world peace practically impossible. Anglo-American imperialism and plutocracy, which are mainly concerned with world conquest through military, political, commercial and industrial aggression for material gain, have in fact been responsible for the outbreak of the first and second World War as well as for many other international disputes and conflicts. Imperialism and plutocracy, the twin children of materialistic Anglo-American ideology, should therefore be frustrated by all means if durable peace and justice are to be secured for all mankind. Herein lies the greatest significance of the current global war, in which we are fighting for peace and justice with our very existence as independent nations at stake.

In this war for world peace and human progress, we are unshakably convinced of our final victory for more reasons than one. First and foremost, our might of arms is strong enough to repulse all enemy attempts at fresh aggression. Secondly, during the present war we have consolidated our military positions to such an extent that the enemies will have to exhaust all their armed forces even before breaking through the outermost perimeter of our defenses. Thirdly, our human and material resources are almost inexhaustible and, if fully developed, will be sufficient to enable us to carry on the war indefinitely, if need be. Fourthly, justice is unmistakably with us, and this fact has served, and will continually serve, to fortify our determination more and more in fighting Anglo-American aggression and constructing a new world order. Last but not least, we are immutably convinced that our spiritualism is destined to triumph over Anglo-American materialism and bring about an epochal moral uplift among humanity in general.

The present global war may indeed by regarded in no small measure as a titanic conflict between spiritualism and materialism, between altruism and egoism. This war has afforded us a golden opportunity not only to free ourselves from Anglo-American domination and exploitation but also to revive our traditional spirit and morality so as to crush imperialism and plutocracy and save humanity from further moral degeneration. It is therefore imperative for us to renovate our morality and thereby enable our spiritualism to triumph over Anglo-American materialism even earlier than our final military victory in the war. In this connection it is highly gratifying to learn of the promulgation by the Japanese Government of a set of wartime civil service regulations, which are to all intents and purposes so designed as to maintain the highest standards among civilian Government employes, who are in a position to exert considerable influence on the moral life and war efforts of the mass of people.

Whither, Chungking?

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

At such a time as the present when more and more evidence is forthcoming of the ultimate doom of the Anglo-Americans in Greater East Asia and of the consolidation of the countries of the Greater East Asia bloc from all points of view, any course of action which runs counter to the ideals of constructing an Asiatic sphere of common prosperity and of collaborating with peace-loving nations for the welfare and progress of mankind must, at best, be regarded as a sad commentary on those Asiatics following it. Fortunately for East Asia, there is only a minor section of East Asia still slumbering heavily under the spell of the Anglo-Americans; fortunately for her, too, there are men within East Asia, like Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and President Wang Ching-wei, with courage to point out to leaders of this minor section just where they err.

President Wang has issued his call to those, in Chungking who have been, and are being misled by the Anglo-Americans; no Chinese is in a better position to do so than President Wang. As President of the National Government of China, Wang is in a position to speak for the Chinese nation, and to vouch for the many blessings accruing from Sino-Japanese collaboration. Through Wang's leadership, through his deep understanding of affairs in East Asia, New China is today free from the encumbrances of unequal treaties foisted upon her principally by the Anglo-Americans, and has gained all that the Chinese Revolutionists set out to win.

The getting-together of Nippon, China, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines and Manchoukuo, at a time when a titanic war is shaping history and the future of the world, makes Chungking look all the more a refugee regime, for what else can it be since it has to rely, not on reciprocal alliances but on one-sided Lend-Lease arrangement (which can only sink it deeper into debts) and must wait on others' courtesy for help whose paucity can never, at any rate, enable it to continue resistance for any further length of time. What are Chungking's so-called allies doing when the Chungking forces are having their backs to the wall in the face of the furious Japanese offensives in Central China? Precisely nothing, giving another proof of the uselessness of Chungking's "alliance" with the Anglo-Americans, and exposing once again the folly of Chungking's ways.

Even Chungking cannot deny that the common aim of the Chinese is to carry out the dictates of Dr. Sun Yat-sen so that the Chinese nation may be rejuvenated, that a New China, able to work out her own destiny unfettered, may be born. The abolition of unequal treaties and, through this, of extraterritoriality, and the regaining of concessions given to foreign powers are prerequisites to China being able to work out her own destiny without any outside interference. In the last few months, these prerequisites have been attained, and with New China standing on the threshold of a future which promises to outshine all her past glory, how can any Chinese call himself a patriot and disciple of Sun Yat-sen if he obstructs New China's development by clinging on to the Anglo-Americans who are only out to restore their domination of East Asia.

As President Wang has said: "It is up to Chungking to choose one of two courses: to join hands with other nations of Greater East Asia, or to continue its traitorous conduct." To join hands with the Greater East Asiatic nations means the complete unification of China, and the complete realization of the aims to which Sun Yat-sen devoted practically all his life; to continue its traitorous conduct will spell doom for Chungking—an inevitable outcome to which military operations both in China and on other East Asia fronts unmistakably point.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Manipur Avenged

To the Editor:

"The mills of the Gods" certainly do "grind exceeding small." Though they seem to grind but slowly, with exactness grind they all."

The Indian Army has entered Manipur. In early 1942 you printed an article entitled "Queen Victoria on British Rule in the East," in which the "Manipur Affair" of 1891 was recounted. It was shown that, against the protests of the Queen and her Cabinet, the Viceroy of India insisted on slaughtering with every circumstance of ignominy a Ruling Prince (in fact, three members of the royal family) of Manipur on account of an outbreak at the capital city.

The Queen personally sent two telegrams of protest. One, (to the Minister for India) condescended to give her reasons seriatim. (1) The "Senapati" had been wantonly seized in open Durbar, an outrage which gave an excuse for the original outbreak; (2) he had never been convicted himself of murder, and (3) the principle of governing India by fear and crushing, instead of by firmness and conciliation was "one which never will answer in the end." To this she added, that to kill he "Senapai after keeping that Prince so long a prisoner, has something cruel and cold-blooded about it."

Her other telegram was a direct message to the Viceroy, asking him to respect his Sovereign's wishes. The Viceroy coldly refused.

Can we wonder if the Manipuris see the Hand of God in what is transpiring today?

T.C.D.

March 28.

Fruits of Wisdom

The blue sky may suddenly be agitated by thunder and lightning; likewise a violent wind and a heavy rain may be instantly followed by the cloudless sky and the bright moonlight. How changeable are the sky phenomena! The least depression in the atmosphere gives rise to a disturbance of the heavens, but it is only of short duration; calmness soon follows it. Thus nature teaches us that we should be in a similar frame of mind.—Ts'ai-ken-t'an.

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Pithy sentences are like sharp nails which force truth upon our memory.—Diderot.

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There is nothing so good to make a horse fat, as the eye of his master. —Diogenes.

NEW ECONOMIC SET-UP OF PHILIPPINES

World's Youngest Republic on Road to Full Self-Sufficiency

By MOISES B. BAUTISTA
Written for the Nippon Times

Internationally speaking, the new economic set-up of the Philippines, the world's youngest republic, has been mapped out in harmony and in line with the bloc economy of Greater East Asia, and domestically speaking, it has been conceived to make the islands self-sufficient and to satisfy the demands of an increase in the production of foodstuffs under wartime conditions.

Needless to say, the Philippines has been in the past a helpless victim of the policy of ruthless exploitation of American money interests under the old world economic organization, in which the powerful countries controlled the machinery of international finance and dictated what products and how much was to be grown or raised in a small country, regardless of what effects their production would have upon the internal economy and social conditions of that country.

The Filipinos know pretty well how their national economy had been ruinously thrown off balance by the machinations of American finance. American capitalists effectively compelled the Philippines to raise enormous quantities of export products, sugar, copra, hemp and leaf tobacco for the American market to the detriment of the production of food staples and other prime necessities, which, otherwise would have given the Filipino people some measure of economic self-sufficiency.

During the American regime in the Philippines, the insane paradox of overproduction in the midst of a crisis, or starvation in the midst of plenty were the order of the day. It happened that during the last decade of American domination the Filipinos produced sugar superabundantly, all of which could not enter the American market due to the so-called quotas imposed to protect the sugar beet industry of the United States. Filipino sugar planters every year had to burn extensive areas of sugar cane fields to keep up the price of the commodity.

It was the greatest human folly created by the exploitative policy of American capital, for while the Filipinos produced too much sugar for the Americans, they did not produce enough for their own needs. Before the outbreak of the current war, the Philippines used to import 1,980,000 bushels of rice, the basic food of the Filipinos.

The Philippines faced then serious problems that invariably arise either from competitive or monopolistic practices, or from the strains and strife between labor and capital, which are the outward manifestation of the unsatisfactory social conditions in every country whose national economy has been unbalanced, ill-organized, and exploitative in philosophy.

Things Have Changed

But now things have changed. The Filipinos have attained not only political independence, but have gained the freedom to exploit and develop their own rich natural resources for their own benefit.

The new economy of the Philippines has been planned out systematically. Production and distribution has been organized along rational, scientific and utilitarian lines. A nationwide and far-reaching economic rehabilitation through the rapid reconstruction and renovation of the economic structure is being vigorously undertaken.

The new Philippine economic system is being harmonized and coordinated with the economy of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. Accordingly, the Philippines shall have ready market for its surplus products and other members of the region will send her products that she does not raise.

The objectives of Philippine agricultural reconstruction are to collaborate with Japan in the successful prosecution of the war, to attain self-sufficiency in clothing, food and shelter; and to enjoy economic stability by providing each Filipino with economic security.

It is one of the tenets of political science that any semblance of independence can be maintained only when a country possesses a minimum degree of self-sufficiency. So economic autonomy should be one of the cornerstones of the renovated Philippines. In line with this general principle, the errors of the past when the national economy of the Philippines was built upon a superficial structure of foreign dependence, are being drastically corrected. Philippine agriculture is getting rid of its dependence on the American market and is being remodelled to meet the demands of an independent Philippines.

This shake-up in the economic structure of the Philippines is being realized by increasing and shifting production. Sugar lands have been shifted to cotton production, although considerable areas have to be maintained for the production of sugar to be converted into alcohol.

To attain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, concrete plans for the increased production of rice, corn and wheat have already been put into practice. Among the concrete measures taken are the extension of the planted areas of rice and corn, the replacement of low yielding varieties, the use of fertilizers, and new methods of farming.

The New Philippines has given up also the industries based on the selfish policy of America and is creating new industries based on self-sufficiency and the economic setup of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. The Filipinos are now utilizing local materials in the manufacture of articles needed for local consumption. Flour and milk are now extracted from coconut. One thousand and one uses of the coconut have been discovered to satisfy daily necessities.

The Philippines possesses the basic resources for economic self-sufficiency. It is endowed with rich natural resources, which in the past were exploited unsystematically by Anglo-American Big Business to suit its own selfish interests. Now, all the resources of the country are being developed along rational, systematic and conservative lines.

Mineral Wealth Unlimited

A great asset of a country is its vast mineral resources. The Philippines is fortunate in this regard in that it has been endowed with an unlimited mineral wealth. Gold, iron, chromite, manganese, copper, asbestos, coal and other minerals that are vital in a nation's existence can be found in abundance in the Philippines. When properly exploited, these reservoirs of wealth will contribute immeasurably to the prosperity and well-being of the nation.

What has been said of the mining industry can also be said of the forestry resources. According to the latest available data, the volume of the standing commercial timber in the Philippines is estimated at around 1,100 million cubic meters valued at over ¥8,000,000,000. The Philippines is one of the most favored countries for wood and forest in the southern regions. If we take into consideration that timber can be used for military and other construction purposes such as shipbuilding, factory construction, or road-building, we can see that it is one of the most important materials for the economic rehabilitation of the Philippines. Regarding this matter, a three-year plan has already been mapped out. At present, there are already wooden ships plying the Philippine waters.

The fishing industry is also awaiting further development. The wealth of the Philippines in aquatic products is already well known. The prospects for fishery is extremely favorable. The rehabilitation of Filipino fishermen is vigorously undertaken. Through the cooperation of Japanese fishermen, the fishing technique of the Philippines is being improved. The processing of marine products is also progressing.

In spite of the many rivers and waterfalls in the Philippines, the development of water power has not been encouraged during the American regime. This was due to the fact that American fuel magnates wanted to supply the Philippines with their coal and liquid fuel. Plans are now being made to utilize the hydraulic power of the Philippines.

Takes Place of Gasoline

Liquid fuel was formerly imported from the United States and the Philippines spent millions of pesos for oil imported. However, at present alcohol produced from sugar cane has come to take the place of gasoline, and for heavy oil, coconut oil is processed.

Philippine economy is at present and probably for several generations will continue to be basically agricultural. A more intensive and extensive agricultural development is, therefore, being carried out now. And this naturally implies the application of modern knowledge and scientific technique to increase production. Another aspect of the new agricultural set-up is crop diversification and redistribution.

Vacant grounds that were long abandoned have been reclaimed, irrigation systems are being completed, and a plan for increased food production has been projected on a nation-wide scale.

Before the outbreak of the current war, cotton was cultivated in the Philippines on a very small scale. The Filipinos used to consume annually 180,000,000 square yards of cotton textile imported mostly from the United States. It is evident that America discouraged cotton cultivation in the Philippines in order to save her cotton industry. A vast scale of cotton cultivation is now being carried out to meet the domestic demand for clothing and for export to other regions of Greater East Asia.

The day is not far, when the new well-balanced and stable economy of the youngest republic of the world will be working smoothly, and the Philippines becomes politically, culturally, and economically a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Region. Then the Filipinos will march on with other Asiatic peoples under the glorious banner of eternal prosperity and happiness.

THE WEAKENING TIES OF THE ANTI-AXIS

Discrepancies in Views Exposed In Recent Press Tirades

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

American suspicions toward Britain, as pointed out by the American writer, James Truslow Adams, are historical; and public discussions recently have reflected these suspicions more than ever, especially with the growing difficulties of the anti-Axis nations in the prosecution of the war.

There is no doubt that from the very inception of the present conflict, the ties between these nations were devoid of any moral considerations, ideals or convictions. On the contrary, as best known by the war-leaders of these countries themselves, it was a sort of "calculating wedding," utilizing the Atlantic Charter as the principal instrument in carrying out their propaganda that their relations are based upon some ideals of world peace and righteousness.

With the progress of the war, however, the Anglo-Americans gradually discarded their idealistic masks and exposed their respective sordid policies, Britain trying to preserve what she possesses and the United States attempting to replace her as the dominating power of the world, with the result that the Atlantic Charter has become "a forgotten contract."

It will be noted that Britain has been endeavoring to forget this document as much as possible in her special and singular relations with the Soviet Union, for she realizes that it has become a rigorous restraint on her activities in power politics. Nay, Britain has even come to feel that she would fare much better without such a document in effecting the solution of the problems of such delicate nature as those connected with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the puppet regimes in North Africa, and of Badoglio. Thus, Prime Minister Churchill virtually repudiated the Charter in his speech in Parliament late in February, thereby stunning the American public.

In commenting on the Prime Minister's address, The Observer, on February 27 declared that the British Government has abandoned its principle of providing for the future adjustment of territorial relations, through consent of the nations concerned; and thus has repudiated the Atlantic Charter. The Churchill Government was also denounced as having abandoned this principle, not because of its conviction that it can maintain permanent peace by territorial changes based on real power, but because of its wish to court the goodwill of the Soviet Union.

Abandon Pledges

However, it is customary for British diplomacy to sacrifice principles and ideals for the sake of selfish interests, so that there is little to be wondered at in the recent action taken by Churchill. In reporting the latest war development, he stated recently in Parliament that the world situation is undergoing changes so rapidly nowadays that the Cairo and Teheran conferences seem to belong to ancient history. But his real desire is to abandon the pledges and decisions made at these conferences because the situation does not move on as he wishes. Thus, as pointed out by the Washington Post, Prime Minister Churchill covered the boast of the 1944 victory for the anti-Axis nations with "a wet blanket."

American criticisms are also directed against the impotency on the Burma front, where, it is pointed out by the organs of American public opinion Admiral Louis Mountbatten is checked by General Wavell, Indian Viceroy, from making effective operations because the British-Indian forces largely are placed under the direct command of the latter.

Again, suspicion is entertained by the American press regarding the strategic operation of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell. It is said that he is being prevented by the British side from undertaking direct operations through Burma toward the Chinese mainland, because of Britain's policy to conduct a roundabout campaign over Malai and Java.

Still further broadside is being directed against the British attitude toward the undertaking of a second front in western Europe. It is pointed out that Britain intends to make America provide 75 per cent of the manpower of the landing forces in case of an invasion, and Churchill's reluctance to take military action has been hit by the American magazine, Time, thus manifesting American dissatisfaction over the British attitude.

It may be expected that conferences between the British and American war leaders will only result in their recognition of the ever-deepening gulf between the two nations. The Atlantic Charter will be revised ad infinitum. The relations of the anti-Axis nations have become so threadbare that they are barely holding together.